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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

## 2020 CERTIFICATION

### Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

East Lee Blvd. Water Association

Public Water System Name

0530044

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

**CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)**

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations) <u>STARKVILLE, MS. Post Office</u>	<u>6-18-21</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____	

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name

Title

Date

**SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)**

**You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.**

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

Email: [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Fax: (601) 576-7800

(NOT PREFERRED)

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

## CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

2021 MAY 26 AM 8:27

*Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*  
*East Lee Blvd. Water Association*  
*PWS ID # 0530044*  
*May 2021*

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from Mississippi State University.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Mississippi State University received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Galen Shumaker at 662-674-5353. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please contact Galen Shumaker.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
6. Combined radium	N	2019*	2.37	No Range	PCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	1.4	No Range	Ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	0.971	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	0.9	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20	0.0546	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	0.126	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20	0.8	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	2020	0.80	0.30 to 1.30	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5	N	2020	1.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Unregulated Contaminants**</b>		Date Collected	Reported Level		Low		High	
Manganese (ppb)		2019*	84.8		12.3		84.8	
Germanium (ppb)		2019*	0.31		ND		0.31	
Bromide (ppb)		2019*	54.2		25.9		54.2	
HAA5 (ppb)		2019*	1.52		ND		1.52	
HAA6Br (ppb)		2019*	1.75		ND		1.75	
HAA9 (ppb)		2019*	2.85		ND		2.85	

\* Most recent sample results available

\*\*Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for

drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have any questions.